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ing as an object the lessening of certain clearly-defined and exist-
chapter on "Malice" is especially to be noted, in which the
fictitious use of "malice," as denoting "absence of legal excuse,"
is abandoned, and in this book "'Malice' does not mean 'malice in
law,' a term in pleading, but actual malice, that which is properly
called 'malice.'"

Then the adjective law of libel and slander is not slighted. The
practice, procedure and evidence in both civil and criminal actions
are carefully treated. A civil action and a criminal trial are con-
ducted from start to finish, from precautionary considerations
before the action is brought to proceedings which may be taken
after trial. And in the Appendix is a collection of precedents of
pleadings and forms for use in actions of libel and slander.

This work is essentially practical. It is an ideal treatise,
condensed and clear, but comprehensive fairly to the point of being
exhaustive in the field it sets out to cover. English and Canadian
practitioners should find the book of invaluable service. And
since not only are the fundamentals of the subject gone into, but
where the American and English law are at variance, an endeavor
has been made to point out the difference, this work should furnish
much of assistance to American practitioners.

H. C. C.

The Reform of Legal Procedure. By Moorfield Storey, ex-Pres-
ident of the American Bar Association. New Haven: Yale
University Press. London: Henry Frowde. Oxford University
Press. 1911. pp. vii, 263.

In late years the legal profession has fallen in public estimation,
and the public has not hesitated to voice its sentiments. Undesir-
able men and methods are often employed in the personal
actions which flood our courts. There are numerous delays dur-
ing the trial which should be eliminated. Our appellate courts
dispose of about one-third the number of cases disposed of by
similar English courts. Furthermore, the small percentage of
convictions after arrest in criminal cases, due to the prisoner
escaping on technicalities, has led the public to a belief that it is
inadequately protected.

Few men are better fitted to discuss the above and other problems of legal procedure than the scholar and practical jurist who delivered a series of lectures before the Yale Law School in 1911 on "The Reform of Legal Procedure." These lectures, with some revision, are published in the volume under review. The criticisms and suggestions made by Mr. Storey in this work, having as an object the lessening of certain clearly-defined and existing evils, deserve widespread notice and thorough consideration by the bench and the bar.

A. W. C.